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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..............JULY 12, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The price of meat at Chicago is still rising rapidly.

New York City has more Southerners than any city in the South.

It is estimated that there are in London fully three million people who never enter a place of worship

More men are out of employment at the present time than ever before in the history of this country.

The New York Times notes the fact that "the only part of the country which seems disposed at present to invite or encourage immigration is the South."

Berlin claims the record for quickness in turning out the fire brigade. At a test the other day the company was out of quarters, fully equipped for the fire, 22 seconds after the alarm was turned in. Amsterdam has hitherto claimed to hold the record on 26 seconds.

Mr. George Vanderbilt, the owner of "Biltmore," is very proud of this State and notifies Secretary Ayer that he will make a large exhibit at the State fair. Great progress is already being made in the arrangements for the fair, which will certainly lead anything in that line ever seen in this State.

Alderman Sir J. J. Harwood, at a meeting of the Manchester city council, advised the public to attach a flannel bag to their water taps during the months of June and July, to be changed three times a week. They would be astonished at what the bags would contain They would insure pure water to drink.

Extravagance in government seems to be the order of the day, truly says the Wilmington Star. It costs about $100,000,000 a year to run the city of New York. During the past thirteen years the population of Philadelphia has increased only 30 per cent. and the valuation of property only 40 per cent., while the cost of the city government has increased 350 per cent.

The Durham Globe says that Professor Denny, the newly elected President of Trinity College, is a native of Baltimore, and has received a thorough education at leading colleges of America and German universities. He at present fills an important chair in the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn. He is in the full possession of all the force of vigorous manhood. Bishop Fitzgerald describes him as a "Moving Whirlwind."

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at ports since September 1, 1893: Galveston, 1,002,763; New Orleans, 1,858,777; Mobile, 213,676; Savannah, 960,284; Charleston, 405,031; Wilmington, 189,614, Norfolk, 489,151; Baltimore, 62,899; New York, 118,161; Boston, 100,136; Newport News, 44,560; Philadelphia, 67,412; West Point, Va., 239,119; Brunswick, 71,310; Velasco, 8,292; Port Royal, 77,860; total, 5,914,045. Deduct 66,963 bales from net receipts since September 1st making corrected total 5,847,082 bales.

One of the advantages of the trade of type setting, says the New York Sun, is that a man can work at it up to a later period of life than men can work at most other trades. Every now and then stories are printed about working compositors who are 80 years old or over, but there are certainly not many blacksmiths or carpenters or engineers or bricklayers or hatters or pressmen who can follow their trade at that age. There are lots of type setters 70 years old, and bigger lots 60 years old; but there are very few of the other skilled trades at which men can pick up a living when they are 60 or 70. It is also a fact that typos are constantly improving their mind while poring over the "case."

The force of enlisted men of the United States navy is 8,250. In spite of the fact that they are better fed and clothed than the men of any navy in the world, during the year 1892 1,260 men deserted. In the year 1893 the desertions did not fall below this number. Desertion is a crime, and in addition to the liability of three years' imprisonment the deserter forfeits all his rights and privileges as a citizen. Of the apprentices to the navy 350 deserted in 1892 which is 46 9:10 per cent. of the total enlistment—nearly one half. A recent law permits enlisted men to purchase discharge; its purpose is to lessen desertions. Seventy-five per cent. of all these desertions are by Americans, and the law of 1886 requiring that none but American citizens shall be enlisted in the United States navy has become a dead letter.

All New York is ringing with Mr. John W. Goff's denunciatory of Tammany Hall, says a New York correspondence of the Statesville Landmark. Mr. Goff is the able lawyer who is attorney for the Lexow committee now investigating abuses in the police department here. Suddenly Mr. Goff burst out in these words the other day in the court room: "I say this now on my own responsibility, and I have never said it before, that it is not possible for a lawyer practicing in the city of New York to acquire practice and earn a living purely upon his merits, because Tammany Hall has made that impossible." Mr. Goff is a Democrat and a man of very high standing in this community and his words are receiving very serious attention. And yet what he says is almost too disgraceful to be credible. According to him every young lawer in New York not independently well off must look to Tammany Hall for his bread and butter. If he would rise in his profession he must join Tammany Hall and work for Tammany Hall and shut his eyes to all the faults of the Tiger. The influence wielded by Tammany through the lawyers is simply enormous. It has been known here for a long time that New York is an excellent field for an ambitious young lawyer with brains, if he will join Tammany Hall, but nobody supposed that it was absolutely essential to success to do so. Doubtless the Tiger breathes a sigh of relief over the adjournment of the Lexow committee until September, for he has never been pressed so hard since Tweed's time. At present the feeling is pretty strong here that Tammany must be beaten at the next election at any cost. However, the people are willing to hear what the Tammany officials have to say for themselves.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

On account of the strike, troops will be sent from Presdio barracks to Sacramento and Gen. Ruger will take personal command.——The strike is spreading at Detroit, all the employes of some roads going out. On several roads a short truce was declared at Detroit and passenger trains were moving, but no Pullman cars. ——While taking position for the yacht race on the Clyde Thursday, the Valkyrie was run into by the yacht Satinta and sunk in five minutes. All the crew were rescued, one of the seamen with a broken leg. ——In Savannah Robert Finley was stabbed to death by D. Kiley. ——An engine drawing one car, on which were a number of police and railroad officials, going from Van Buren street, Chicago, to the stock yards, was stopped at Fortieth street by a mob, who become so violent that the police fired into the mob, wounding two or three of them. ——The switchmen and brakemen of the Chicago and Northwestern road go out on strike. All the trainmen on the eastern and western divisions of the Nickel Plate road strike. Nothing but mail coaches are allowed to leave Fort Wayne. ——The Chicago steamer lines give up all attempts to fill out cargoes. ——In Chicago the strikers have burned several cars of meat and have blocked up the tracks in many places by overturning cars. ——The Louisville and Nashville road has discontinued its through freight trains. ——The engineers and firemen of the Rio Grande road have decided to stand by the road. ——Gen. Miles has arrived in Chicago and taken command of the Federal troops. He advises all people to keep as far from the troops as possible, as they mean business and are not going to be run over by the strikers. ——Edwin Walker, special counsel for the Government, says the leaders of the strike will certainly be punished, and that Debs is the principal person they are after. ——At Trinidad, Col., many of the leading strikers were surrounded by Federal troops and captured. ——Several of the World's fair buildings were burned last week. ——During the first three days of July there were twenty-one cases of cholera and six deaths therefrom in St. Petersburg. Three cases, one fatal, have occurred at Liege. Three cases and one death are reported at Angleur. ——Gen. Frye's Industrials have camped in Alexandria county, Va. The Governor has ordered the sheriff to enforce the vagrancy law against them. ——Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, sends a telegram to the President, protesting against sending Federal troops to Chicago, to which the President replies, giving his reasons for having done so. ——The Popolo Romanio of Rome says that the police investigation has established the fact of the existence of a conspiracy, of which Cette was the centre, the object being to take the lives of the heads of the various European countries. The Anarchist Lega, in accordance with this plot, was delegated to kill Premier Crispi, and Cesario was chosen to kill Carnot. Lega came to Rome from Cette when he made an attempt to shoot Signor Crispi. ——Bradstreet's says: Aside from the intervention of a holiday, there is a sharp restriction of general trade and industrial production, due to railway troubles west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river, which make their influence felt in all other directions. The combined railroad strike and boycott has had a steadily increasing damaging influence upon the general industrial situation. Calculations as to the number of men out are necessarily incomplete, but there is little doubt that the total number idle as the result of the railroad tie-up far exceeds the outcome of any previous labor trouble in this country. All cereals except wheat have shown a decided advance, pork and lard are up sharply, as are fruits, vegetables, meats and other perishable produce. General trade at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Nashville and Memphis has been unfavorably affected by the railway tie-up, melon producers and others interested in shipping vegetables and fruit having already suffered great loss. Charleston reports trade dull and without feature. Favorable crop reports from Texas stimulate merchants to expect a good Fall trade. ——The Lake Shore, Big Four and Michigan Central roads are expecting a strike every hour. The first named is rushing its freight and passengers through and is storing freight cars all along its line. ——The receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road, being notified by the men that they would strike, ordered all the shops closed, trains discontinued and all hands discharged, except a few to run passenger trains. ——The strikers have burned 200 cars at Kensington, Ills. While a gang were overturning a car there they were fired into by a special detective. ——All the American Railway union men at Nashville are out on strike. ——Governor Fishback issued a proclamation for the arrest of all leaders of the strike to be found in Arkansas. ——A Circuit court judge issued an injunction against strikers in any way interfering with seventeen railroads running into St. Louis. ——The strike feeling is so infectious in the West that the Federal authorities will draw no more troops from west of Chicago, but will send there ten companies from the Canadian frontier, and if necessary will call for 20,000 State troops from New York and Pennsylvania. ——Friday in Chicago was a day of constant alarms. Cars were overturned and burned, switch towers burned, and an attempt was made to burn the Armour packing plant. ——Revenue collectors captured two illicit distilleries and their owners in Wake county. ——In California $100,000 has been raised for the strikers. ——Thomas Smith was shot and killed by John B. McCormac near Rowland, N. C. ——The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road is tied up from end to end. ——There were nearly 1,500 cars burned Friday night on the Fanhandle tracks at Chicago, and twelve miles of tracks ruined. ——Gen. Lew Wallace is organizing military companies in Indiana. He believes that civil war will ensue if the strikers are not put down. ——Three men attempted to blow up the Savannah express office with dynamite. ——At Catlettsburg, Ky., six men engaged in a fight. Four were killed and the others wounded. They are in jail heavily guarded to prevent lynching. ——The army has taken control of the railroads. Gen. Miles has stationed his troops at the depots, and the tracks are guarded for several miles out by the State troops. The Federal troops are to support the deputy marshals in moving trains. ——The Britannia owned by the Prince of Wales again beat the Vigilant, winner of the America's Cup, and now owned by George Gould, Saturday.

The Police Investigation.

Harper's Weekly.]

Governor Flower may have become aware by this time that he struck a fatal blow at his character when, in putting his veto on the appropriation for the Lexow Committee, he denounced the proposed police investigation as a reckless waste of public money for partisan ends, and called New York the best-governed city in the country. As he must have known, every observing man had believed for years that there was much rottenness in the conduct of our metropolitan police; and the investigation, carried on in spite of the Governor's attempt to prevent it, has amply demonstrated not only that this belief was well founded, but that the rottenness is much greater in extent than had been thought possible. The exposure from which the Governor has vainly sought to protect his political friends in this city has disclosed not only individual cases of depravity among public officers, but a complete system of government based upon profligacy and corruption, from the ultimate results of which the imagination recoils.

The investigation has, with evidence sufficient at least to justify moral conviction, established the fact that any one who wishes to enter the police force, no matter what his qualifications, has to purchase his place by the payment of at least $300. The policeman so appointed, therefore, knows that in order to obtain his position he has had to bribe somebody among his superiors, and that this somebody has not only accepted, but exacted, the bribe. The policeman naturally concludes that getting money by accepting, and even by exacting, bribes is looked upon by his superiors, at least those among them to whom his $300 have gone, not as a punishable offence, but as a matter of business. The policeman further concludes that this view of the matter prevailing among his superiors will afford him protection if he does the same thing within the sphere of his power and opportunities, and he will be justified in thinking that he is even expected to do this, in order, in the first place, to recover the sum with which he bought his way into the force. Thus the policeman, however pure originally his principles and intentions may have been, is from the very start seduced to do corrupt things.

In the same manner the evidence produces the moral conviction that promotion in the force has to be regularly paid for, the charge for a police captaincy being about $16,000—several times the amount of a year's salary. The moral effect of this transaction upon the police captain need hardly be described. When he meets certain of his superiors he knows that the bribe money he had to pay for his place went straight into their pockets, and that they not only cannot afford to call him to account for doing similar things, but naturally expect him, and have substantially authorized him, by first emptying his pockets, to fill them in a similar way by taking advantage of his opportunities.

Thus the police force, in all its grades, is systematically introduced into corrupt practices by the very manner in which each man gets his place. These men see with their own eyes how, in order to make this initial bribery possible, the civil service law is most shamelessly overridden, how personations of candidates and all sorts of fraudulent devices are resorted to, not only without any opposition from the chiefs, but with their known connivance, and even at their instigation. But they see more. They see in all the branches of the municipal service which they have occasion for observing, systematic arrangements for making money at the public expense, they see the whole city government in the absolute control of an irresponsible organization of men "on the make," they see the chiefs of that organization rapidly getting rich in mysterious ways, and they find themselves employed in co-operating in the most daring election frauds to keep that organization in power. Thus the police, which should be the organ of the authorities in maintaining public peace and security and in enforcing the laws, is not only introduced in corrupt practices at the start, but it is constantly and systematically educated in contempt of law in general, and in the criminal perversion of its power and opportunities for selfish ends.

Worse than the demoralization of the police itself is the effects this demoralization produces upon the moral condition of the community. What has shocked many of our good people most severely in the course of the present investigation is the exposure of the protection afforded by the police captains to disorderly houses in their precincts in consideration of certain regular payments, thus making the protection of vice appear as a regular source of revenue to the same officers who are appointed to aid in the suppression of vice. Under the existing system the more haunts of vice a police captain has in his precinct the greater will be his revenue. Police captains therefore notoriously desire to be put over those precincts in which such haunts are most abundant, and they consider themselves slighted and wronged in their fortunes when they are exiled to districts which are exceptionally clean. It is not surprising, therefore, that under such a system some of them should find it in their interest not only not to suppress existing disorderly houses, gambling hells, and the like, but to encourage the establishment of new ones where none existed before—in other words, not to root out, but to plant and propagate vice and crime in the community merely to increase their income from them. Suggestions of such a tendency have already appeared in the investigation, and stronger proofs may come. And this applies not only to disorderly houses, but to other kinds of crime, as the testimony about the police protection afforded to the "green-goods business" has amply shown. It is horrible to imagine what results the continuance of such a system with such temptations may ultimately bring forth. When the police becomes not only the protector but also the propagator of crime, civilization is attacked in its first principles.

* * * *

But there is something beyond all this. Our police force would hardly have become so thoroughly demoralized had not the temptations of opportunity been so great. This is a proper time for serious men calmly to consider the question whether the sale of liquors in saloons on Sundays and the business of disorderly houses can really be suppressed in a large city like ours by merely making, and trying to enforce, laws against such things; and, if not, whether it will not be in the general interest to regulate, and by regulation mitigate and circumscribe evils which in some measure will continue to exist in spite of even the most conscientious and energetic exertion of legal force. This question should be studied and discussed from the point of view not of sentimental but of practical morality, without levity on the one side and without cant on the other. Much may in this respect be learned from the various experiences of the great European capitals. The reform, the absolute necessity of which now confronts us, is so complicated and difficult that we cannot afford to disregard any of its essential requirements.

A Network of Ocean Cables.

The world is now so netted with cable, great and small and new ones are laid so frequently that there is much demand for the services of the cable-laying ships, says the New York Sun. A list of the world's cables, long and short, set down in tabulated form, occupies twenty large and closely printed pages. The cable map of the world prepared by the United States navy department shows that the Mediterranean is thickly netted with cable west of Malta. So is the North Atlantic between the thirty-eight and fifty-fifth parallels. The North Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Sea have many cables. The only great unbridged spaces are the Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the great stretch of the Indian Ocean between Madagascar and Australia. There is no considerable cable north of Stockholm or south of Nelson, New Zealand. The Black Sea is completely girdled by land lines and crossed by one cable. The Gulf of Mexico is crossed, though not at its widest, by several cables, and the waters of the West Indies are becoming thickly netted with short cables.

Coast communications in the United States and Europe are maintained mainly by land lines, but in Africa, South America, and much of Asia the same thing is maintained by means of long or short cable loops. It thus happens that this country, although more thoroughly equipped with telegraphic lines than any other in the world, has a comparatively small amount of cable within her own waters. This may perhaps account in part for the fact that cable making is only just beginning to be an important industry in the United States.

The navy of the United States, however, has done a vast deal for the art of cable laying. Commander Sigsbee has invented a highly affective sounding machine for ascertaining the depths of the ocean—an absolutely necessary preliminary to cable laying. Lieutenant Commander L. Tanner of the navy has devised an ingenious case for deep sea thermometers and also improved a thermometer frame invented by an Italian naval officer. The navy department has also issued an elaborate treatise for the proposed Pacific cable route.

The Giant Bamboo.

I believe there is a fortune in the bamboo. It will grow well on such land as the Cane River Valley, which is alluval soil; in fact, it will grow wherever the wild cane grows, as far north as Mason and Dixon's line. The cuttings should be planted eight feet apart, flat in the ground, three or four inches deep. It requires very little cultivation, for it will soon grow so thick and fast that it will run ahead of all weeds, says J. L. Normand in Southern Farm.

You can begin to ship the cane five years after the cuttings are set, and obtain from 50 cents to $1 per cane from almost any furniture manufactory in the South. I believe we can grow merchantable canes on every foot of land that is set out with bamboo every season. On a six year old plantation you can figure out the profits. The canes are tied in bundles, in ten or twenty, for shipping. I cut them in midwinter, when the canes are thoroughly ripe and hardened.

The third year you can begin to cut them and use them for fishing poles, bean poles, fancy hen coops, etc. The fourth and fifth years for fencing, combined and worked in with wire, grape arbors, pike poles, fancy arbors for climbing vines. The seventh and eighth years, telegraph poles, for gutter pipes to run water in, split in four for nailing to post to make fencing, flower pots, summer-houses. Outhouses can be built with less work and quicker with it than with lumber.

It makes a splendid roof for buildings that will not leak. Split in two and cut out the inside joints or nodes and lay them side by side, cupped up, and come in with another layer turned down. It is not necessary to give any pitch or slope to your roof, and do away with laths, rafters and a good deal of work. Large sheds can be built in less time and cheaper than with lumber, which will last as long as our best building material and as a decorative plant the bamboo ought to take the foremost place. Nothing can be more graceful on a lawn than a group of them, towering high above the tallest trees. For wind breaks it cannot be excelled.

Discoveries in Egypt.

Baltimore Sun.

The excavations and discoveries made in Egypt during the past season show that the land of the Nile is still the unexhausted treasure house of history. Valuable finds have rewarded the labor of explorers at Kuft at Deir el Bahari and at Memphis. At Kuft, the ancient Coptos, Mr. Flinders Petrie, by digging at a temple site and turning over all the debris, has found a fragment of alabaster bearing the cartouche of Khufu, of the fourth dynasty; slabs of a pavement of Thothmes III, with sculptures of the eleventh dynasty; a doorjamb of Usertasen I, of the twelfth dynasty, and pillars of the Ramesside period. There was found also at Kuft a remarkable Roman inscription giving a list of tolls to be paid at the Red sea gate of Coptos. The worship of Khem is illustrated by three colossi so rude in style that Mr. Petrie is disposed to class them as prehistoric—the work of the first immigrants from Arabia, before Mena founded the first dynasty. The symbols, shells and animals carved on these colossi are supposed to be such as to fix their period at the dawn of Egyptian civilization.

At Deir el Bahari, near Thebes, M. Naville working under the auspices of the Exploration Fund, has brought to light a temple erected by a queen to serve as a funerary shrine for her father, her husbands and herself. The temple was built on three terraces and all three have now been cleared off. A unique and beautiful monument is revealed. Sculptures, admirably designed and colored depict the Queen's exploits, her wars, her naval expedition to Punt and the transportation of her obelisks from Syne. The middle terrace has a fine collonade, a hypostyle hall with brilliant paintings and a portico adorned with scenes relating to the Queen's birth. These picture's will bear comparison with any work of the eighteenth or nineteenth dynasty, even that of Seti I at Abydos. In the temple were found a high altar and a magnificent ebony shrine of Thothmes II. The correspondent of the London Times pronounces this terrace temple "one of the most singular and beautiful monuments of antiquity."

Of even greater interest perhaps are M. de Morgan's finds at Memphis of boxes of jewelry made 4,500 years ago. They were found in an underground tomb near a ruined brick pyramid at Memphis. The pyramid has been cut up and and almost demolished by ancient treasure seekers. The same is to be said of the underground tombs near by. They had all been rifled, but hidden beneath the pavement of one of the latter were found silver-encrusted boxes, containing 165 pieces of gold, 240 beads of amethyst, 70 beads of emerald, lapis lazuli and carnelian and a large number of smaller beads of various precious stones. These were combined in articles of jewelry, of one of which the Time's correspondent says: "Whether for purity of design, exquisite coloring or absolute finish, it equals any piece of jewelry in existence. It would be a *chef d'œuvre* of the goldsmith's art to day; made 4,500 years ago, it is a marvel." Among the articles are necklaces, a kohlpencil in exquisite gold-bead work, bunch of gold rosepetals, finly cut scarabœi, a brooch and royal pectorals. One of the scarabœi bears the name of Usertasen III. One of the pectorals has the cartouche of Usertasen II. Another represents Amenemhat smiting the Asiatics. The mosaic work in stones and gold in these pectorals is very fine. There were besides cowrieshells in gold, rings, mirrors with gold handles and a pencil adorned with a pattern of gold beads soldered on one by one —a marvel of delicate work. Egypt it appears, had an extended knowledge of precious stones and metals and the art of working them 1,300 years before Homer sang of the Trojan war and described the famous shield of Achilles.

Historic Houses.

Westminister Gazette.

Now that "The Terrace" in Kensington is down or doomed, it seems every house in it once sheltered a celebrity. And yet scarcely any one knew anything about it. It is always the way with historic houses. The "link with the past" paragraph is the first intimation that the past was memorable. When the interest is with us, we don't know it. The society of Arts has indeed singled out and decorated certain houses—Walpole's in Arlington street, Dryden's in Gerrard street, Mrs. Siddon's at the top of Bakers street, Louis Napoleon's in King's street, Thackeray's in Palace Green, but we want many more to be ascertained and notified.

The house where Thackeray wrote "Vanity Fair" is said still to stand in Young Street. One of Dickens' last residences is opposite the Marble arch; the house where Goldsmith lived and died is in Brick Court, Temple; Charles Wesley's house and William Blake's house can yet be identified. While we have these we don't value them; we don't care to identify them. But when the navvy comes with his basket and his pickaxe, the "link with the past" paragraph goes its round.

In other capitals the great man's memory runs no risk. In Rome there is a marble plaque on the house Sir Walter Scott occupied, in Genoa on O'Connell's hotel, in Florence on Mrs. Browning's casa, in Frankfort on Mozart's lodgings in the Zeil. And yet these are the several recognitions of a foreign interest. We cannot even appreciate our own. The truth is, this duty should devolve on a responsible and continuing body, the board of works or the county council, and not be left to the voluntary effort of a private association like the Society of Arts

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

European Nations Paying Strict Attention to the Subject of Forestry.

Nearly all the nations of Europe are engaged at the present time in so controlling the forest supply that every bit of public and private property in trees is placed under restrictions against destructive cutting. The forests are all highly protected, says the Boston Herald, and even where no State control exists the freedom in cutting trees which exists in this country is unknown. In Germany during the last twenty-five years some 300,000 acres have been reforested, and the government has granted $300,000 in this way to private owners of waste land. In Austria, since 1852, a forest law which exercises a strict supervision over the forests, both public and private has been in existedce, and no one is allowed to devaste a forest to the detriment of adjoining holders of land, and every cleared or cut forest must be replanted within five years. In Italy the effort is constant to increase the amount of wooded lands, and the Government contributes three-fifths of the cost of reforestation, upon condition that the work is done according to its plan and instructions. In Switzerland the National Government contributes from 50 to 70 per cent. of the establishment of new forests and from 20 to 30 per cent. for the planting of protected forests, and the law is very strict in regard to cutting. France is also deeply interested in public forest property. The forests belong largely to communities and public institutions, as well as to the State, and they are controlled in a manner similar to the regulation of forests in Germany. Here, as well as there, no clearing is allowed except by the consent of the forest administration.

In all these countries the strictest attention is paid to the subject of forestry, and schools are everywhere maintained for the purpose of instructing men in this work. Russia has been the only nation where forests have been until lately under no restriction, but since 1888 even this country has had its forest law, and offers loans on favorable terms for the protection and increase of the forests. Hardly any European nationality is without its State control of the forests or without the training schools in which men are instructed how to take care of them. They are trying in Europe in every way possible to save the forests, and in the United States efforts are now being made in nearly every commonwealth to regulate and control the wooded lands, but our people are not yet ready to accept the stringent measures which have been employed in Europe, as a necessity, for their preservation.

Enlightened.

San Francisco Argonaut.

Lord Mansfield was presiding at a trial consequent upon a collision of two ships at sea, when a sailor, while giving testimony said, "At the time I was standing abaft the binnacle." Where upon his lordship, with a proper desire to master the facts of the case, observed: "Stay, stay a minute, witness; you say that at the time in question you were standing 'abaft the binnacle?'" Now tell me what is "abaft the binnacle?" This was too much for the gravity of "the salt," who immediately before climbing into the witness box had taken a copious draft of neat rum.

Removing his eyes from the bench, and turning round upon the crowded court with an expression of intense amusement, he exclaimed at the top of his voice: "He's a pretty fellow for a judge! He wants me to tell him where 'abaft the binnacle' is!" Not less amused than the witness, Lord Mansfield rejoined: "Well, my friend, you must fit me for my office by telling me where 'abaft the binnacle' is. You've already shown me the meaning of 'half seas over.'"

National Wealth of Europe.

Holland still enjoys the distinction of being the richest country in Europe. The national wealth of England per capita is $4,026, France $5,300, and Holland, $12,500. The average incomes per head are given as follows: England, $200; France, $265, and Holland, $625. With one-tenth the population of England, Holland has one-fourth as much aggregate wealth, and with one-eleventh of the population of France, Holland has nearly one-third as much wealth. On an area of one-quarter of Iowa Holland sustains 3,750,000 of people and wealth in the aggregaat of $47,500,000,000.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet. The lion is ferocious rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all conspicious for strength, choose a vegetable diet.

A disgruntled subscriber writes: "*Mr. Editor*—I like your paper generally—likewise yourself—you deserve much of my respect. Nevertheless, cross from your dazzling list of subscribers my humble name or stop printing those *blinders* of Dr. Pierce. I know him by heart—his medicines are O. K. I had the sickest liver that ever was sick and lived, and his 'Pellets' straightened out its crooks.

My wife, sister, children, cousins, aunts and uncles, have all been strengthened by 'the mystery of their magic.' I am truly grateful; but when I sit down to read of '*Napoleon Bonaparte's* Jokes' or '*An Irishman Crossing the Alps*,' must I always have to blunder into the old story of how 'Pierce's Pleasant Pellets' are purely vegetable and anti-bilious, pleasant to the taste—cure sick headache, relieve torpid liver and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money returned?"

Like the Jumping Frog Story.

John Mackey, the mining millionaire, has in his employ at Carson, Nevada, an expert named Maurice Hoeflich, who always offers to back his opinion by betting. This annoys Mr. Mackey, who, according to The Million, does not like to be disputed, and is further fretted by the fact that Hoeflich usually proves to be in the right. One day Hoeflich was playing with an enormous grasshopper. It could jump over twenty feet, and he said:

"I'll ped you $50, Mr. Mackey, dot you can't find a hopper to beat him."

Mackey sent a trusted emissary down to Carson Valley to secure a contestant. The man spent nearly a week catching hoppers, and reported the best gait any of them made was seventeen feet. He doubted if a bigger jumper could be found anywhere. The next day he arrived with about a dozen hoppers and Mackey gave them quarters in his rooms as Vanderbilt would stable his stud. Each had a cigar box to himself, and every morning they were taken out and put through their paces. It was impossible, however, to get one to jump over eighteen feet. Mackey was in despair; but one morning a hopper sniffed at a bottle of ammonia on the table and immediately jumped thirty feet. Next day Mackey announced to Hoeflich that he was ready for the match. The expert came an hour before the time, with his pet hopper. Not finding Mackey in, he noticed the bottle of ammonia. A light broke upon him. Grabbing the bottle, he rushed to a drug-store threw away the ammonia, and ordered it to be filled with chloroform. Mackey soon arrived with half a dozen mining superintendents, whom he invited to see him have some fun with Hoeflich. They were hardly seated when Hoeflich came in with the hopper in a cigar box under his arm.

"I was a leetle late, Mr. Mackey, but I'm here mit der hopper and der coin."

He laid down the money which was covered promptly. Mackey got behind somebody and let his hopper sniff at the ammonia bottle which held Hoeflich's chloroform. Time being called, the hoppers were placed side by side on the piazza, and at the word "Go" each one was touched on the back with a straw. Hoeflich's entry scored twenty four feet. Mackey's gave a lazy lurch of some four inches, and folding his leg's fell fast asleep.

Wonderful Grandeur of a Californian Rival of the Yosemite.

New York Post.]

What has been termed a "limited but beautiful rival to the Yosemite valley" is a canyon lying in San Berito county, Cal. Sheep herders and roving Indians have long known of its wild grandeur, but to Professor Gilbert of the Stanford university lovers of nature are indebted for a first account of it. The prediction is made that the crags of Gabilan will in future be included among the scenic features of California. Professor Gilbert says:

"If the Gabilan valley had Yosemite's water effects, it would be fully as beautiful as the world famous California wonder." The nearest house is 14 miles distant, and Tres Pinos, the only settlement in the region, is 24 miles away. Flanking the valley tower the peaks of the Gabilan range. Some admirers have made bold to call it "The Valley of the Gods." Its attractions are sky reaching crags, ponderous rocks hanging suspended in gulches and caves of vast extent that are yet to be explored.

The main canyon has an area of five square miles. One of its cliffs, which rises 1,650 feet, is the asylum of great numbers of eagles, which at times cover the face of the crags with the shadow of their wings. Entering the canyon from the northwest runs a natural wagon road under a series of arches formed of bowlders caught between the converging walls of the canyon. The smallest of the rocks is 250 feet in circumference, while the largest measures some 1,400 feet. In a side canyon, near the southern end of the valley, there is suspended, 200 feet above the brawling of a stream, a mass of rock which is estimated to be as big as a block of six story buildings.

Of the caves there are three that will repay a thorough exploration, extending far into the bowels of the earth and containing pools in which swim a species of trout. Stalactites depend from the ceilings, which in places are 150 feet high. One more feature should be mentioned—"The Thumbs," two splintered crags which rise 1,360 feet from the bed of the valley, but fall short 600 feet of the altitude of a palisade, on whose front lies a natural pathway. The Gabilan valley is distant from San Francisco 125 miles in a southeasterly direction.

No Wonder!

"His teeth he still did grind
And grimly gnash." —*Spencer.*

For he suffered all the agonizing tortures of dyspepsia. In the morning his eyes were dim and bloodshot, a horrible nausea was experienced, food was to him revolting and yet a gnawing craving for food pervaded his whole system. His heart palpitated violently after the least exertion. Hope had nearly left him when he read of the marvelous cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He hurried to the drug store, bought a bottle and the effects were so satisfactory that he now gnashes his teeth when he thinks of the agonies he might have prevented had he used "G. M. D."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

Too High Pressure.

In these days of keen competition in every line, when the business man is compelled to bend his intellect and every energy to the success of his business; the clerk, bookkeeper, professional man and laborer, to drive themselves at a terrific rate, there can be but one result—an explosion, which, if not resulting in immediate death, leaves them with shattered brains and bodies. They are running at too high pressure. The strain is too great. Something must and does give way. This is equally true of women. Though their sphere is more limited, they have their daily burdens, frets, and worries, and the results are the same as with their stronger companions.

This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

"Two years ago I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine with marked benefit, and later induced my son, who had been sick with catarrh of the bladder five years in the hands of our best physicians, to try it together with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. He was so wonderfully benefited that he is attending to business again. My wife also used Nervine with most excellent results. All of us together have not used more than six bottles of Nervine. Several of our friends have also used it, and are greatly improved."—Louis Gibbs, Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., Canton, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles, $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In office of the Clerk
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } of the Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Southern Transportation Company; that the names of the incorporators are: W. S. Cook, A. H. Slocomb, B. R. Taylor, W. A. Roberson, H. W. Howard, R. C. Henry, A. J. Cook and H. L. Cook, and such other persons as they may associate with them; that the principal office and place of business shall be Fayetteville, N. C., and its general purpose and business is the owning and operation of Steamboats, Steamships, Lighters, Barges, Tugs and Vessels on the waters of the Cape Fear River in the State of North Carolina or other waters or rivers in the said or any other State of the United States, and may transport passengers or freight upon said steamboats, steamships, lighters, barges, vessels and tugs; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is Sixteen Thousand Dollars, with privilege to increase to $50,000, divided in shares of the par value of $100; the stockholders of the corporation shall not be individually liable for its debts.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Hinsdale, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to them on or before the 21st day of June, 1895.

J. W. HINSDALE,
JAS. C. MacRAE,
Executors.

June 19, 1894—6t

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

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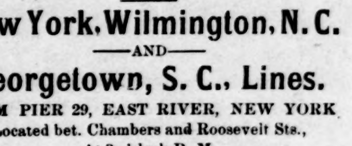

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WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 12, 1894.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The great strike which originated in a dispute about wages between the Pullman car company at Chicago and its employes, has assumed gigantic proportions and has reached a climax in an exhibition of Federal power whose necessity causes the deepest anxiety among patriots. So rapidly has population spread over our vast country, by such leaps and bounds has intercommunication between its parts been speeded, so tangible has the interdependence of its commercial and other relations become, that people forget in the material interests of the immediate present the powerful incentive to centralization (which means despotism) that these conditions supply. With consummate wisdom the Fathers of the republic foresaw and took steps to provide against this very thing in safeguarding the reserved rights of the States. Present politics enters here. Almost at the beginning parties divided on this point and there arose, on the one hand, the "strict constructionists" of the Constitution, who held that when that instrument provided for the reserved rights of the States it meant what it said; and, on the other hand, the "latitudinarian constructionists" who sought to weaken the effect of that provision. In modern politics, the Democratic party is the heir of the strict constructionists; the Republican and Populist parties, of the latitudinarian constructionists.

It is in its bearing upon this supreme question of Home Rule that the strike chiefly interests us. In comparison with that, questions of the convenience of the moment sink into insignificance; and we realize now, perhaps, for the first time, the savage blow struck at the saving doctrine of State rights, in our very midst, at Clinton, two years ago.

So much for the general aspect of the question. As to the immediate facts, we give elsewhere the proclamation of the President of the United States setting forth his duties and intentions in the premises, and the address to him of the labor representatives, Messrs. Debs and Sovereign.

There is hardly a question about the initial wrong suffered by the strikers under the grinding oppression of the tariff laws, which have fostered trusts and monopolies to the disadvantage of labor; and under that of the financial laws, which have struck down half the money supply of the world and centralized banking. But there is also no question about the duty of the President, under the laws as they exist, to do what he has done. He had no alternative under the circumstanes. But the circumstances were most unfortunate: there is hardly a doubt that the State of Illinois could have controlled the situation in the interest of law if it had a proper Executive.

The affair raises up the most important subject for remedial legislation that has confronted us since Reconstruction. In a general way, this may be considered under these three heads:

1. The laws which require Federal intervention in such cases as the present should be scrutinized and perhaps overhauled.

2. The complaint of Messrs. Debs and Sovereign that somehow the labor side always suffers, should be given the most serious attention. Students of such matters are aware that in this republic the strikers almost invariably lose their case, while in the monarchy of England they win three times out of four.

3. Attention must be directed to providing against the acrimony which characterizes the contentions between labor and capital in this country, and study be made of the conditions which for many years have made them in England not unfriendly fencings between two parties to a bargain.

Statesmanship of the highest order is required for these things. Let the people see that their strongest and truest men are sent to the Senate and the House, to deal with them.

THE RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER, AND CAPT. ASHE.

It is next of kin to a shame that the non-payment of hundreds of petty debts due to the Raleigh News and Observer by individuals able to pay should have forced that excellent journal into its present financial difficulty; and it is next of kin to an outrage that this delinquency by individual Democrats should have been supplemented by the act of the party as last year represented at Raleigh. This was the withholding from Capt. Ashe of the patronage of the public printing, by every rule of decency and right his due.

On account of the absence of cities in North Carolina, coupled now with facilities for placing at almost every breakfast table the enticing trash of the great cities of the preceding twenty-four hours, newspapers in our State since the war have either brought their proprietors in debt, or have returned but the most meagre compensation. In the case of papers of the prevailing faith, the dominant Democratic party has it in its power to mitigate this condition of affairs by bestowing upon those most loyal to the party's law such rewards of patronage as come in its way. The public printing at the capital has long been considered one of these; and while it is true that Capt. Ashe had fairly won this one at the hands of the party, it is, shame to say, no less true that it was bestowed upon one less worthy, and apparently upon the principle that those should receive the party's favors whose loyalty to its principles and organization is weakest.

The case of Capt. Ashe is not singular. We have heard of instances where both public and private patronage was withheld from a newspaper by professing Democrats because it refused to condone the formal repudiation of vital Democratic party principles as laid down in the party law. The people have an opportunity now in their party conventions to rectify these wrongs of their party servants by repudiating the disloyal and rewarding the loyal. For example, we see a suggestion that Capt. Ashe be sent to Congress from the Raleigh District. By all means. He would make an admirable representative. Certain it is that if he had been confronted with the proposition to betray his people by voting for unconditional repeal in return for patronage bestowed upon his personal friends, he would, like Vance, have sacrificed his friends rather than the public interest. His duties and training as an editor especially fit him to represent the people in these critical times. Vance was once an editor, and no doubt his natural straightforwardness and honesty were strengthened and confirmed by that experience. When, for example, the ordinary politician starts on his canvass of a couple of months, once in two or four years, his whole case is made up. Every debateable subject of public concern has been threshed out by the editors and the result embodied in his party's platform. He has little more to do than to interpret this with such skill as his natural gifts impart to him. With the editor, on the other hand, he must take sides every day, in every month of all the years, upon every important public question, as it arises, and stand or fall by the wisdom or unwisdom of his utterances. During all that time, the politician remains dumb and non-committal, ducking his head until the storm passes. As a gentleman of this city recently remarked, the editor of a leading newspaper should be a statesman. To be that, he must of course look ahead. He must not consider whether his attitude on a public question renders him personally unpopular for the moment. He must consider the people's interest, trusting for their approbation when time shall have revealed the tricks by which demagogues obscured the truth. A notable example of this occurred in the attitude of sundry North Carolina newspapers when the repudiation of the party law and rebellion against party organization were attempted in this State two years ago. Except for the stand taken by those papers then, resulting in the breaking up of that attempt, our members of Congress would not have a leg to stand on in their present demand that the party law be adhered to in legislation.

Captain Ashe has never yielded to the temptation to desert the standard of his party or connive at repudiation of its principles. In view of the shabby treatment to which he has been subjected because of his party loyalty, we respectfully submit that the least the party can do is to seek to repair the wrong it has done him at the first opportunity. This it may do in some slight degree by offering him the Congressional nomination in his District, if he will have it.

JARVIS AND RANSOM.

Senator Jarvis appears to have a "Bureau" as well as Senator Ransom. There is nothing like fighting the Devil (speaking figuratively, of course) with fire. For example, here is a type-written brand which came to us on Saturday—in an envelope postmarked Washington, D. C., and, beyond suggesting thereby that some one of the quarter of a million inhabitants of the Federal city sent it—unfathered:

On last Friday June 29th, (Record 30th,) the two North Carolina Senators split on two votes.

Ransom voted to exempt the salaries of the President and the United States Judges from the income tax—Jarvis voted against it.

Chromos and common, cheap pictures were taxed 25 cents ad valorem.

On motion to admit free of duty oil paintings and finer works of art, Ransom voted for it and Jarvis voted against it.

Which of the votes do you like best?

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Debs and Sovereign Make a Statement to Mr. Cleveland.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The following letter was telegraphed to President Cleveland last night by Messrs. Debs and Sovereign, of the American Railway Union and Knights of Labor:

To the Honorable Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Through a long period of depression, enforced idleness and low wages, resulting in widespread poverty and in many cases actual starvation, the working people have been patient, patriotic and law-abiding, and not until the iron heel of corporate tyranny was applied with the intention to subjugate the working people to the will of recreant monopolies did they make any effort to stay their oppressors.

The Pullman strike was not declared until the employes of the Pullman company were driven to the verge of starvation, their entreaties spurned with contempt and their grievances denied hearing. No refusal to handle Pullman cars was declared by any railway employe until all propositions looking toward arbitration and conciliation were rejected by the Pullman company. Notwithstanding the facts set forth above were known to the public and national authorities, you have seen fit, under the guise of protecting the mails and Federal property to invoke the service of the United States army, whose very presence is used to coerce and intimidate the peaceable working people into a humiliating obedience to the will of their oppressors.

By your acts, in so far as you supplanted civil and State authorities with the Federal military power, the spirit of unrest and distrust has so far been augmented that a deep-seated conviction is fast becoming prevalent that this Government is soon to be declared a military despotism. The transmission of United States mails is not interrupted by the striking employes of any railway company, but by the railway companies themselves, who refused to haul the mails on trains to which Pullman cars were attached. If its a criminal interference with the United States mails for the employes of a railway company to detach from a mail train a Pullman palace car contrary to the will of the company, then it holds true that it is the same criminal interference whenever a Pullman palace car is detached from a mail train in accordance with the will of a railway company while said mail train is in transit, The line of criminality in such case should not be drawn at the willingness or unwillingness of railway employes, but at the act itself, and inasmuch as it has been the common practice of railway corporations to attach and detach from mail trains Pullman palace cars at will while said trains are in transit and carrying the mails of the United States, it would seem an act of discrimination against the employes of the railway corporations to declare such acts unlawful interference with the transmission of the mails when done by employes with or without the consent of their employers.

In view of these facts we look upon the far-fetched decision of Attorney-General Olney, the sweeping un-American injunction against railway employes and the movements of the regular army as employing the powers of the general government for the support and protection of the railway corporations in their determination to degrade and oppress their employes.

The present railway strike was precipitated by the uneasy desire of the railway corporations to destroy the organizations of their employes and make the working people more subservient to the will of their employers, and as all students of Government agree that free institutions depend for their perpetuity upon the freedom and prosperity of the common people, it would seem more in consistence with the spirit of the Democratic government if federal authority was exercised in defense of the rights of the toiling masses, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But on the contrary there is not an instance on record where in any conflict between the corporations and the people the strong arm of the military power has been employed to protect the working people and the industrial masses from the ravages and persecution of corporate greed. But the measure of character has been in the line of declaring the corporations always good and in the right and the working people always bad and in the wrong.

Now, Sir, we pledge to you the power of our respective organizations individually and collectively, for the maintenance of peace and good order, and the preservation of life and property, and will aid in the arrest and punishment of all violators of the civil and criminal laws of the State or nation. In the present contest between labor and railway corporations we shall use every peaceable and honorable means at our command consistent with the law and our constitutional rights to secure for the working people just compensation for labor done and respectful consideration in accordance with the inherent rights of all men and the spirit of Republican Government. In doing so we appeal to all liberty-loving people of the nation to aid and support us in this most just and righteous cause.

EUGENE V. DEBS,
President of the A. R. U.
J. R. SOVEREIGN,
General Master Workman, K. of L.

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the law of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State; and

Whereas, for the purposes of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock noon on the 9th day of July instant.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end; but the stern necessities that confront them will not certainly permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity.

The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or, at least, not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.
W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of the State.

A Card to the Citizens of North Carolina Concerning Blind Children.

In view of the completion of the Morganton Institution for the education of the Deaf, and their removal from the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Raleigh, the latter Institution is better prepared than ever before to sustain and educate the Blind. Our capacity is increased, our force augmented and our methods ameliorated; all of which enables us to do more efficient work than we have heretofore done. We are anxious that every Blind child in the State receive an education, we wish to do all in our power for the betterment of this unfortunate class, to enable them to avail themselves of this *free* Institution in which the State so magnanimously offers to instruct this class of its citizens.

With a view to this end, we earnestly appeal to the philanthropic people of our commonwealth to aid us in this noble work. We wish to be put in touch with every Blind child within our borders. We desire the name, post-office, township, county and nearest railroad station of every child of this class in North Carolina. Also the name of the parent or guardian of such child, with such data, we will correspond with the parents and guardians of these children, and in this way put them in reach of an education.

Will not the good people of the State who know of a Blind child or children in their vicinity send us a card with the information wanted? We promise to use our best efforts to get these children in school, if you will enable us to get their names. Please forward the data at once and greatly oblige, very truly,

N. J. YOUNG, Principal.
Raleigh, N. C., July 9, 1894.

Third District.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District, the convention for nominating a candidate for Congress for said district will meet at Dunn, Harnett county, on July 19th, 1894.

W. E. MURCHISON, Ch'n.
J. S. BIZZELL, Sec'y.

On account of the Christian Teachers Assembly and Summer School at Littleton, N. C., July 3—30th the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. will sell return tickets from Fayetteville at $5.55, from Greensboro at $5.10.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROOMS OF THE STATE
DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1894.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committees so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of the said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occuring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic voters, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

9. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions of over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

[At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, held March 2, 1892, the following provision was adopted and recommended to the county conventions for their favorable action, to be binding however, on no convention unless adopted by it viz:

"*Provided*, That in all county conventions in which delegates shall be selected to attend any State, Congressional, Judicial or other convention, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the plan or organization as to the candidates whose names may be presented to such county convention. The delegates shall be selected from the friends and supporters of each candidate voted for, in proportion to the number of votes he shall receive in such county convention, and no other instructions shall be given: *Provided*, That when only one candidate is presented and voted for at such county convention it shall be lawful to instruct for such candidate."]

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed alone of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic Convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairman of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State Conventions and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State Conventions shall be sent to the Secretary of the Central Committee.

For the Committee:
F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman.
R. H. COWAN, Secretary.

VELNA, N. C., May 5, 1894.—I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me much good. L. D. LEONARD.

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases that Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood that the best way to treat them is through the blood, and it is far better to use only harmless vegetable compounds than to dose to excess with quinine, calomel and other drugs. By treating the blood, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, scrofula, salt rheum what are called "humors," dyspepsia, catarrah, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption and other troubles that originate in impurities of the blood or impaired circulation, can all be cured.

"The Best—" The best medicines are HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. They cure surely; they cure quickly; they cure economically. Every pellet is worth its weight in gold as a curative agent. For sale by druggists.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1889.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 lbs. in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunates like

Yours truly, JOHN MORRIS.

OFFICE OF J. N. MCELROY, Druggist, ORLANDO, FLA., April 20, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, $1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead but next morning was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully, J. N. MCELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly, ELIZA F. JONES,
16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

☞ For sale by Burwell & Dunn, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and Richardson & Farris, Greensboro N. C.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possible derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

2,238,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. WIEBURN will be out of town for a few weeks after July 18th. He will be glad to do any work desired before he leaves.

FOR SALE.—A Good Family Horse, for terms and particulars apply to E. B. WICKER, Wicker's, N. C.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, &c.—Fresh arrival every Tuesday at 4:30 P. M.
C. M. WATSON & Co.

TALK ABOUT BIG IKE!—Come to the Jamb and look at the remarkable display of WATER MELLONS. A car load of those luscious Georgia Melons received and they are selling out, so come quick to get any.
C. M. WATSON & Co.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesmen to carry our side line. Liberal commission. HARTFORD CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Terms $15.00 per month. Apply at residence on Maiden Lane or Book Store. THOS. F. MOORE.

A FULL LINE OF TOILET SOAPS, embracing new and popular as well as the old, reputable styles. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES; Dressing Combs; Fine Combs. A full assortment. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

EXCELLENT TEAS—fresh. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared by experienced pharmacists from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. The Combination, Proportion and Process are Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power Peculiar to Itself, not possessed by other medicines. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pimples and all other affections caused by impure blood; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It is Not What we Say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that Tells the Story—Hood's Sarsaparilla

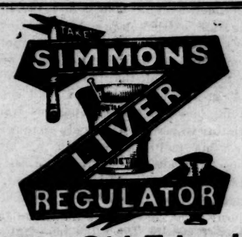
CURES

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild and effective

For Senator Ransom and Messrs. Dunn and Settle.

Wilmington Messenger.

In Washington there is much talk in Congressional circles of another silver bill. There ought to be one introduced in the House, and Mr. Bland is the very man to do it. We are glad to learn from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch that should "another opportunity arise every vote in the House from Virginia and North Carolina will be cast for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. None of the delegations are more earnestly in favor of silver than the Virginians and North Carolinians. Many of the leading Democrats think, in view of the resolutions by State conventions on the silver question, that it is the duty of the House majority to pass at least a resolution before adjournment to show that the House Democrats are in sympathy with the movement throughout the country." That is good, but it will not be forgotten how members voted last year as to silver. Hear! Hear!



The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Boweis and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞ EVERY PACKAGE ☜
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pianos! Organs!!

Ivers and Pond

—AND—

LESTER PIANOS,

WILCOX AND WHITE ORGANS,

SOLD FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN.

For Organs $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.

—CALL AND EXAMINE THESE— INSTRUMENTS.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.'S
Book and Music House.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

STREET'S Bakery and Confectionary.

All Varieties of Cakes; CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN; Fresh Bread Daily.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

We would remind the public that our ICE CREAM PARLOR is open and comfortably furnished where this most refreshing delicacy with delicious cake is served in best style all the day.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully,
STREET & SON,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BLACKSMITHING! FARRIERY!

First-class Repairing on Buggies, Wagons and Carts.

Trimming and Painting in First-class Style.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

ALL WORK RECEIVES MY CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

J. T. WELSH,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

M. N. RAYNOR. J. W. SHAW.

RAYNOR & SHAW, GROCERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OUR DISPLAY OF

Fine, Fresh, Fancy Groceries

is pleasing to the beholder as well as affording satisfaction to the inner man. Orders from abroad promptly filled. We are prepared to handle any amount of

COUNTRY PRODUCE—

CHICKENS, EGGS, BUTTER, BACON, &c., &c.,

and will strive to merit a portion of your patronage.

RAYNOR & SHAW.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. S. McGEACHY,

Has located here, and offers his Professional Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE IN
SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

S. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS.

Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1890. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.

C. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

New Mackerel and Herring.

Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee,
SUCH ALL MUST HAVE.
MAPLE SUGAR, down.
BUCKWHEAT, down.
PICKLES, down.

The three last mentioned we offer low down in price.

Candies from 10c.

—UP TO 80 CENTS PER POUND—

Choice Cakes and Crackers,
We carry the very best.

MOLASSES, SYRUP AND VINEGAR.

MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER AND CHEESE.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE BERLINERS AND LONDONERS DRINK;

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE AMERICAN DRINK;

PREPARED BY

VAN HOUTEN

—AND—

WALTER BAKER.

Our Green, Black

—AND—

English Breakfast Teas

ARE APPRECIATED BY THE BEST TRADE.

SARATOGA CHIPS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

R. M. PRIOR.

3—8—94

EVERY FARMER

who runs two-horse crop should have a

WOOD'S MOWER.

Call and see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

REMOVAL.

W. J. McDONALD

has removed from his old stand on Green Street to Hay Street.

Having purchased and remodeled the old building (formerly owned by M. Faulk,) he is now prepared to serve the public with the very *best* of

Whiskies,
Brandies,
Wines,
CIGARS, &c.

—PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO— ORDERS.

W. J. McDONALD.

University of North Carolina

INCLUDES THE COLLEGE,
THE UNIVERSITY,
THE LAW SCHOOL,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
—AND THE—
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

College tuition $60.00 a year; board $7.00 to $13.00 a month.
Session begins SEPTEMBER 6th.
Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE of every kind.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jun 7, 1894.

PROCEEDING FOR DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Samuel D. Stokes vs. Annie Stokes.

The defendant Annie Stokes, a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, will take notice that the Plaintiff in the above entitled action has begun a proceeding in the Superior Court of Cumberland County for divorce, returnable to the July Term thereof, at which time she may answer or demur, failing so to do the Plaintiff will move for the relief demanded. CHAS. G. CAIN.
June 28, 1894—4t Clerk Superior Court.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money*.

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE
HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

ADMIRAL CIGARETTES

ARE STILL POPULAR.

THEY ARE NOT MADE BY

A TRUST.

Opera Lights Cigarettes

ARE THE BEST MADE.

You Should Try Them.

At

A. J. COOK & CO.'S

DRUG STORE.

STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS
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STIEFF PIANOS.

B SURE
TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or most ely payments. Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.
A. E. SHAW.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..................JULY 12, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. ABBOTT—A Card.
P. J. DELAMAR—Wanted.
EXCURSION TO RED SPRINGS.
MR WINBURN—See Special.
REV. B. SMEDES—The Advent Term.
E. B. WICKER—For Sale—see Special.
THE SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
M. A. TILLER Watchmaker and Jeweler.
W. E. KYLE—Sale of Unclaimed Freight.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Engines, Saw Mills, &c.
THE GREAT CHICAGO STRIKE AND BLOOD SHED.
J. A. CASSEDY—Norfolk College for Young Ladies.
$1,000; VIRGINIA COLLEGE; "FLY-FIEND," &c. —see 4th page.
MOORE'S NEW BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.—Complete Stock.

There will be no service Sunday night at the First Baptist Church till the first Sunday night in September.

All persons holding OBSERVER prize coupons will please send them in so we can assort them as we go along.

The matter of the Receivership of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will be heard before Judge Seymour at Greensboro next Wednesday.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., lost his fine horse by an attack of colic at Eureka Springs Monday night.

The Orton at Wilmington is one of the best kept hotels in the State, and it is the opinion of the writer, who spent Sunday there, that the cuisine cannot be excelled.

Dr. Marsh is having a handsome residence erected on that beautiful spot on the east side of Green street around which Cross Creek forms nearly a half circle.

The crops in this section are very fine, and the farmers are jubilant. Now, if cotton would only advance a cent or two, we would put the cry of hard times behind us.

We are indebted to the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Pfhol, for an invitation to attend the sixth annual convention of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association at Winston Salem August 29th, 30th and 31st.

The first meeting of the Whist Club was held Tuesday night in the parlor of the Hotel LaFayette. Duplicate Whist was played and the "coming back," was very painful to some of the players. A series of games will be played to decide the much disputed question of the championship of Fayetteville.

The Hope Mills Chronicle.

We greatly welcome this new journal, of which the first number is just received, to our exchange list. Mr. Frank Blount is a gentleman of talent and fine business habits, and we bespeak for him the hearty support of the people in his worthy enterprise.

Cumberland Potatoes.

Gen. A. G. Brady is producing some fine Irish potatoes on his place, Oak Dale, which is between Myrtle Hill and Tokay. This fact and Col. Green's big tomatoes, to say nothing of his splendid vineyard, and Maj. Geo. H. Hall's experience at his place on the Wilmington road, and Mr. Breece's, Mr. John P. McLean's, Mr. Weldon Huske's, Mr. G. W. Lawrence's, Mr. Thames's, Mr. W. D. Smith's, Mr. Lamb's, and our new Maryland friends, the Messrs. Fitzell's, at their several places, are suggestive of the splendid future in store for our present cheap sandy lands, when they become wealth producing truck gardens as invited by our unsurpassed railway facilities to be, and for our now uselesss and hills when these become vine-clad as they are destined to be.

Delegates Elected by County Convention for Cross Creek.

To State Convention at Raleigh August 8th:

Delegates—Geo. M. Rose, J. B. Smith, A. B. Williams, N. W. Ray, Jno. G. Shaw, Jno. A. Pemberton, W. S. Cook, E. J. Hale, W. D. Gaster, J. D. Neill, H. L. Cook, W. F. Campbell, N. A. Sinclair, J. A. Burns, W. H. Flowers, T. H. Sutton.

Alternates—J. M. Lamb, J. W. Atkinson, J. C. Vann, I. W. Clark, H. R. Novitzky, A. A. McKethan, J. F. Johnson, C. B. McMillan, R. O. Whitaker, G. A. Burns, H. I. McDuffie, R. McMillan, H. R. Horne, J. R. Vann, J. B. Underwood, Jr., E L. Clark.

To Congressional Convention at Dunn, July 19th:

Delegates—A. A. McKethan, W. F. Campbell, Geo. A. Burns, Geo. H. Hall, J. D. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, S. H. MacRae, J. B. Underwood, J. B. Smith, D. A. McMillan, H. R. Novitzky, H. I. McDuffie, J. G. Hollingsworth, S. W. Tillinghast, W. H. Flowers, W. J. McDonald, C. B. McMillan, I. W. Clark, E. E. Gorham, H. McD. Robinson, W. D. Gaster, Geo. M. Rose, D. McD. Grady, Chas. M. Watson, W. S. Cook, A. B. Williams, N. A. Sinclair.

Alternates—J. N. Emmitt, J. E. Garrett, F. S. Maultsby, J. M. Lamb, J. H. Monaghan, C. L. Taylor, H. E. Sheetz, W. V. Harden, E. L. Clark, J. M. Martin, Chas. Glover, J. W. Maultsby, W. N. Williams, W. W. Huske, R. H. Buckingham, J. M. Wright, John Underwood, W. E. Wiliams, W. C. Holland, R. F. Amos, D. S. MacRae, J. A. Burns, I. P. Overbaugh, W. H. Powell, Chas. G. Cain, R. H. Buckingham.

To Judicial Convention at Fayetteville August 1st:

Delegates—J. D. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, Q. K. Nimocks, A. B. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. A. Burns, H. R. Novitzky, W. F. Campbell, Geo. M. Rose, D., McD. Grady, J. B. Underwood, Jr., W. H. Flowers, H. I. McDuffie, Chas. Glover. W. S. Cook, C. M. Watson, W. D. Gaster, S. W. Tillinghast, H. McD. Robinson, C. B. McMillan, T. H. Sutton, F. S. Maultsby, D. P. Williams, N. A. Sinclair, J. W. Atkinson, John Roddick, S. C. Rankin, W. H. Powell, J. C. Vann, S. H. MacRae, John Underwood, Walter Watson, C. L. Taylor, E. J. Hale.

Alternates—G. A. Burns, H. R. Horne, W. G. Hall, G. A. Overbaugh, J. H. Monaghan, J. W. Maultsby, Walter Watson, G. G. Myrover, C. L. Taylor, J. E. Garrett, J. B. Smith, W. J. McDonald, J. N. Emmitt, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, J. A. Pemberton, E. L. Clark, John C. Vann, J. G. Hollingsworth, D. H. Ray, A. S. Huske, Jno. Underwood, C. P. Overby, J. M. Lamb, W. W. Cole, J. L. Andrews, Sr., S. H. Strange, C. D. Sedberry, M. McI. Matthews, M. Folb, R. M. Prior, R. F. Amos. J. A. Nicholson, T. J. Whitted.

A Noble Charity.

Mr. Sam Strange has shown us a copy of the "Statesman," a newspaper published at Yonkers, New York—a town of 35,000 inhabitants, and one of the delightful suburbs of the great metropolis which abound in the contiguous county of Westchester—containing an account running over six columns of the dedication of "The New St. John's Riverside Hospital," which has just taken place there. It is the gift of that delightful couple of Northerners, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran—who purchased the late Judge Strange's residence, Myrtle Hill, some fifteen months ago, and recently Pine Park, as lately more particularly described by us—and is described as the best equipped hospital in the whole State of New York, a commonwealth noted for the number and splendor of its public charities. The new building replaces one built some twenty-five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are, we believe, Episcopalians, but the hospital is a non-sectarian institution, open to suffering humanity without regard to race, sect or social condition. It stands on elevated ground overlooking the Hudson River. Its dimensions are 200 by 75 feet and it has three stories and a basement. It is of stone, with red brick trimming, and looks like an English country residence, being entirely devoid of the austere appearance that a generation or two ago characterized structures of the kind. One of the speakers on the occasion said: "Of this building and its environment I cannot find words adequate to express admiration not only of its beauty, but of its completeness; all so different from the hospitals of former days—those houses, to quote from Henley, 'cold, naked, clean—half work-house and half jail.'"

Says the Statesman:

To-day Yonkers became the recipient of another enduring benefaction for the generous hearts of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran. We devote much of our space in this issue to the dedication services of the new St. John's Riverside Hospital The occasion is notably historic, and well deserves conspicuous treatment.

The presentation address of Mr. Cochran is eloquent in the evident sincerity which marks every sentence, and for the profound wisdom of its suggestions. "The reward is in the doing." How much better it is for the wealthy to enjoy the luxury of carrying out their benevolent designs, rather than to leave their riches to trustees or executors, and have their plans defeated by the uncertainties of the law! How much happier Samuel J. Tilden would have been, how much better would it have been for mankind, had he carried out his plans in his lifetime! With all his wisdom, he did not realize that "The reward is in the doing." He hugged his wealth until it passed beyond his control, and then the law disposed of it contrary to his evident intention. The world is full of such cases.

The example given by Mr. and Mrs. Cochran is worthy of all praise and of general imitation. Their benefactions, at home and abroad, have been conferred without ostentation. All have been eminently practical in character, and tend to the glory of God and the welfare of his creatures. The monuments they have erected in life will speak their praises after they are dead. The world would be better if more would realize, as they do, that "the reward is in the doing."

One of the speakers aptly described the relation of these benevolent people to their wealth in the prayer that "God may bless them both, and all who, like them, make their gold their vassal and not their king." It is certainly cause for congratulation that Fayetteville is attracting such gentle and charitable strangers as residents.

Bicycle News.

At the meeting of the club last Monday night, Dr. E. L. Hunter in the chair, the minutes of last meeting were read by Secretary Clarence Sedberry, and approved. The committee on constitution submitted, and the secretary was requested to read it; after some discussion it was adopted.

The next business in order being the election of an Executive Committee, a committee on Finance and a Racing board. The following gentlemen were put in nomination:

For Executive Committee—(Dr. E. L. Hunter, Pres., being chairman of that committee) Rev. A. J. McKelway, E. L. Pemberton, Dr. H. W. Lilly and Samuel H. MacRae.

For Committee on Finance—(the vice president, Mr. Thos. T. McGilvary, chr'n,) John A. McKethan, Harry Lewis, George Weisiger and W. V. Harden.

Racing Board—John C. Thomson, Captain, Wm. H. Powell, A. J. Pemberton and Jas. Burns.

There being no other nomination, they were elected. It was moved and seconded that the books be opened for the admission of members, and that they be left open at the office of the secretary till August 1st, 1894.

It was moved and seconded that the newspapers be asked to publish an account of the meetings of the club.

Moved and seconded that the dues be 25 cents per month, payable August 1, 1894 for the month of August.

The committee appointed for soliciting subscriptions for Race Track, after making report, were discharged.

The meeting then adjourned to meet the first Monday in August, subject to the call of the President.

F. I. L. I—101.

The Independent Company have decided to spend their 101st anniversary at the seashore. They will run an excursion on 23rd of August next. The rates will be low. At the meeting on Monday night the proposition was made and agreed to readily.

A committee consisting of Capt. B. R. Huske, Serg't. John C. Culbreth, Privates Geo. A. Burns, J. A. Worth, Jr., and W. H. Russell were appointed to make necessary arrangements. The committee will do all in their power to make it a success.

They hope to make it a pleasant day for all their friends who join them.

Special care will be taken that the ladies who go will have every comfort and attention possible. Good order will be maintained.

To Delegates.

Delegates to the County convention will find the Democratic Plan of Organization reprinted herein, of interest to-day.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Cross Creek met in the Town Hall last Friday night to elect delegates to the County Convention to meet here on July 12th, (to-day). Chairman Jas. D. McNeill, presided, and Messrs. D. McD. Grady and E. J. Hale, Jr., acted as secretaries. Following are the delegates elected:

J. D. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, A. B. Williams, W. H. Flowers, H. R. Novitzky, I. W. Clark, J. N. Emmitt, W. F. Campbell, S. H. MacRae, Geo. M. Rose, J. B. Underwood, Jr., D. McD. Grady, J. B. Smith, C. B. McMillan, A. A. McKethan, C. M. Watson, W. S. Cook, C. L. Taylor, Chas. Glover, W. D. Gaster, C. P. Overby, E. E. Gorham, S. C. Rankin, J. E. Garrett, S. W. Tillinghast, W. H. Powell, H. McD. Robinson, J. W. Maultsby, N. A. Sinclair, D. P. Williams, J. G. Hollingsworth, H. I. McDuffie, J. M. Wright, J. M. Lamb, G. A. Burns, J. A. Burns, E. L. Clark, J. A. Barnes, D. A. McMillan, J. H. Monaghan, W. W. Huske, G. A. Overbaugh, F. S. Maultsby.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson offered the following resolution, which, after an animated discussion, was laid on the table:

WHEREAS, It is the sentiment of the Democrats of Cross Creek Township that the best, strongest and most available men ought to be nominated for the various public offices, and that every candidate for nomination to office shall have a full, fair and untrammelled opportunity of showing his true Democratic strength and of having that strength voted for him in the convention to nominate members of the Legislature and County officers:

Resolved 1st, That in Cross Creek Township, prior to the Democratic County Convention, a primary election shall be held, at which election the names of Democratic candidates for nomination to the Legislature (Senate and House, and the County offices shall be voted upon by the bona-fide Democrats of the Township, by printed or written ballots.

2d. That for convenience and expedition, at such primary election there shall be three ballot boxes, in one of which shall be deposited the names of candidates for nomination to the Senate and of ten delegates and alternates to the County Convention; in one shall be deposited ballots for the candidates for nomination to the Legislature, and for election as Township Executive Committeemen; and in one shall be deposited the names of candidates for nomination to the various County offices: that all said boxes shall be plainly marked, and in case any ballot is deposited in the wrong box it shall be counted as though cast in the proper box.

3rd. That the delegates and alternates so elected shall, regardless of their individual sentiments and preferences, cast in the County Convention the vote of the Township for the three candidates for nomination to the various offices who shall have received the greatest number of votes at the primary, in exact proportion to the popular vote cast for said candidates at said primary; Provided, that, in case the other townships of the County to a number representing as much as twenty-five votes in the County Convention, do not hold primaries by ballot, as above indicated, the delegates from Cross Creek Township may, in their discretion, cast the entire vote of the Township for that candidate for each office who shall have received the highest vote at such primary.

4th. That the delegates from this primary to the Convention to be held on July 12th, 1894, be and they are hereby instructed to cast the full vote of Cross Creek Township for a resolution favoring primary elections for each Township in the County.

5th. That the Democratic Executive Committee of Cross Creek Township be, and they are hereby, instructed to make suitable arrangements for said primary election, which shall be held in the day time, and for the appointment of good men to hold the polls, determine the qualification of voters (whether of lawful age and democrats) and to declare the result of such primary election; and that no one shall officiate at any primary election until he has sworn faithfully and honestly to demean himself in the discharge of his duties and in counting the ballots and in declaring the result of such primary election.

6th. That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

It is a subject of regret that these resolutions had not been printed and published several weeks ago, so that the people might have been prepared to vote upon them intelligently. We have heard several persons who voted against and have since read them say that if they had understood their purport at the time, their votes would have been the other way. There are details of the resolutions as introduced that may require change, but the general principle will sooner or later become the law of the party. See for example, if any great interests were held to be involved in this Cross Creek Primary, how feeble was the voice of the Democracy of the Township, when we find that, while there were 1,084 Democratic votes cast at the last election in Cross Creek, the total, scratched and all, cast at the Primary on Friday night was but 272—leaving 812, or three fourths, entirely unrepresented!

ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.

HOPE MILLS, N. C.,
July 7, 1894.

At a meeting of the Democrats of this (Rockfish) Township held this day, John Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order and explained the object of the same.

A. A. Harrington, Jr., was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chairman to select delegates to the approaching County Convention to be held in Fayetteville, Thursday the 12th inst., and also to recommend the names of delegates to the several conventions.

The following are the names of delegates and alternates elected to the County Convention:

Delegates—J. A. McGuire, J. A. McFadyen, Angus McLean, Dr. A. McDougald, Dr. W. H. McKinnon, John McPhail, W. Frank Blount, George Graham, D. C. McArtan, J. T. Bynum, James H. Johnson, John Smith, A. A. Harrington, Jr.

Alternates—W. D. Campbell, J. E. Davis, S. R. Raynor, W. M. Cameron, David Smith, A. Deaver, Z. B. Newton, James Tindall, Mat. Culbreth, T. J. Council, A. J. Davis, Thos. McDonald, Alex. Biggs.

Recommended as delegates to Congressional Convention:

Delegates—T. J. Gardner, Z. B. Newton, Jno. Smith, Lauchlin McDonald, John A. McGuire, John S. Biggs.

Alternates—J. T. Bynum, A. W. Emerson, J. C. Culbreth, J. A. McFadyen, W. Frank Blount, N. F. Holmes.

STATE CONVENTION.

Delegates—W. Frank Blount, James H. Johnson.

Alternates—Lauchlin McDonald, A. A. Harrington, Jr.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Delegates—J. C. Culbreth, Alfred Deaver, Junius R. Vann, Ed. Wishart, T. J. Smith, W. K. Parker.

Alternates—John Smith, Z. B. Newton, J. W. Carroll, James H. Johnson, T. H. Holmes, A. W. Faulkner.

A resolution complimentary to H. L. Cook, Esq., and requesting the delegates to use all honorable means to secure for him the nomination for Solicitor for the Seventh Judicial District at the approaching convention was offered and passed.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JNO. SMITH, Ch'n.
A. A. HARRINGTON, JR., Sec'y.

A resolution was introduced endorsing one of the candidates for the Congressional nomination, but was rejected.

BEAVER DAM TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Cumberland County, the Democratic voters of Beaver Dam Township met in mass meeting July 7, 1894, P. P. Hall was unanimously elected chairman, and A. S. Hall secretary. The following delegates were elected to represent us in the County Primary Convention:

Delegates—A. S. Hall, D. J. Horne, M. Hall, and Emmitt Jessup.

Alternates—T. I. Bullard, Sherman Rowland, Chas. Cogdell, and L. H. Bullard.

After the appointment of delegates Mr. Jno. W. Hall offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The Hon. John G. Shaw made a noble canvass in 1892, for Elector in the Third Congressional District, and did much for the success of the party in said district; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Beaver Dam in convention, endorse Mr. Shaw for Congress, and instruct our delegates to so act in the coming convention.

After which Mr. P. P. Hall offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the democrats of Beaver Dam township in convention assembled, express our approval of the candidacy of Hon. H. L. Cook, who so ably represented us in the last Legislature, for the Solicitorship in our District, and recommend him to the democrats of the district as a well equipped lawyer, a man of sterling worth and would make a good Solicitor—one whom the people would be proud of.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

P. P. HALL, Ch'n.
A. S. HALL, Sec'y.

SEVENTY FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Delegates—J. A. McPherson, Jno. Buie, J. M. Williams, J. M. Cowan, Jno. Black, Alex. Sessoms, D. A. Blue, D. McL. Holt, J. F. Clark, Jno. G. McDuffie, Robt. Overton, J. E. Elliott, D. Shaw, A. D. McGill, Jno. A. McIntyre, W. H. McPherson, N. C. Bethea, Neill McCall, D. B. Gillis, M. D. Clark, W. D. M. Clark, D. B. Currie, A. R. Buie, G. T. Rackley, Archie McGill, W. S. Hall, J. D. Gillis, D. G. McFadyen, A. J. Pendergrass, W. A. McNeill, S. E. Hart, Jesse Newton, J. D. Lockamy, Colin Shaw, A. N. McCall, Jos. A. Graham, J. M. Pearce, Thos. Monroe, J. D. Black, H. N. Monroe, D. McN. Ray, Neill Buie, J. F. Martin, L. M. White, W. H. Owen, R. E. Harris,

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

We, the Democrats of Flea Hill Township, met in primary at 11 o'clock. The meeting was opened by calling W. H. H. Wade to the chair, and H. P. Davis acting as secretary. The following good Democrats were chosen to represent us in the County Convention:

Delegates—W. J. McPhail, W. H. H. Wade, W. G. Holmes, P. N. Talbott.

Alternates—H. P. Davis, R. J. McDuffie, J. Dantry, W. J. Sessoms.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

H. P. DAVIS, Sec'y.
July 7, 1894.

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of Democrats of Cedar Creek Township the following delegates were selected to represent the township in the County Convention, viz.:

W. C. Fields, H. C. Carter, David Sessoms, N. L. Ray, J. P. Robertson, W. B. Draughon, H. B. Everitt, Ed. Sessoms, A. J. Bullard, D. W. Carter.

The following were selected as Alternates:

Alternates—H. B. Downing, J. B. Hair, Evander Bullard, S. P. McDaniel, R. A. Melvin, G. S. Averitt, H. E. Smith, D. Averitt, I. McD. Jessup, D. W. Bullard.

W. C. FIELDS, Chm'n.
D. W. CARTER, Sec'y.

CARVER'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

County delegates unpledged:

Delegates—Theo. Byrd, G. F. Byrd, J. H. Byrd, B. T. McBryde, John C. Adams, S. R. Surles, John B. McCormick, A. McBuie, W. B. Ray, Geo. A. McKay, S. R. Parker, S. J. Darden, W. L. Williams.

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Delegates—W. J. Smith, F. R. Hall, H. L. Hall, J. H. Ballance, Isaac Strickland, W. M. Pope.

QOEWHIFFLE TOWNSHIP.

Delegates—R. A. Gillis, J. A. Duke, S. J Cameron, L. A. Blue, D. J. Patterson.

Ho! for Red Springs.

Mr. Murphy McNair, of Maxton, was in the city Monday perfecting arrangements for the Excursion to Red Springs on the occasion of the Annual Picnic and Reunion of Confederate Veterans July 27th. A feature of amusement will be the ball game between Fayetteville and Hope Mills teams. The winning team will play the McColl, S. C., team for the championship.

Many ladies will grace the occasion, and the champions receive at their hands a handsome banner.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Ed. Overbaugh is at home for a few days.

Mr. W. H. Carver, of Red Springs was in the city Monday.

Mr. W. J. McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, was in the city Monday.

Miss Addie Riddick has gone to Newport News for the summer.

Miss Beck Haigh is visiting Miss Lizzie Peck of Masonboro Sound.

Mrs. Brown, of Winston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Murphy Dodd.

Mrs. H. E. Sheetz is visiting relatives and friends in Greenwood, S. C.

Mr. Willie Hawley, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly of this city, is in the city.

Miss Emma Crow is visiting her mother, Mrs. Isaac Dodd, on Green street.

Mr. Joe Bunting, of Wilmington, was in the city several days the past week.

Mr. Frank Blount, Editor of the Hope Mill Chronicle, was in town Monday.

Miss Annie Register, of Waycross, Ga., is visiting Mr. Isaac Hawley's family.

Miss Eliza Hinsdale of Raleigh is visiting Miss Mary MacRae on Haymount.

Mr. Jno. Strange, of Leighton, Ga., is in the city on a visit to his mother, Mrs. James Strange.

Miss Eliza Williams is visiting the family of Mr. Geo. W. Williams, at Masonboro Sound, Wilmington.

Messrs. Jas. A. King and Jas. Kyle of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, are spending several days in New York City.

Miss Mamie Morrow left the city last Friday to attend the "Teachers School of Methods" now in session at Bedford City, Va.

Our little friends, John Swann and Alice Haigh, spent Tuesday very pleasantly at the Sound. They were very much delighted by their first view of the ocean.

Miss Jennie Bogue, of Brooklyn, who has been visiting the family of Capt. W. E. Kyle on Haymount, returned home Friday night much to the regret of all the young people of Fayetteville to whom she greatly endeared herself.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Martin and family occupy the residence on the northeast corner of St. John's Square. They have recently moved to this city, their home in the future, much to the pleasure of hosts of friends in this community.

Judge J. C. MacRae and Mrs. MacRae and their little son, Duncan, Mrs. E. J. Lilly and her two children, Francis and E. J. Lilly, Jr., are spending a while at Southport. We are very much gratified to hear that the trip has been very beneficial to little Francis who has been in very delicate health.

The Steamer D. Murchison Burned.

The steamboat D. Murchison which has been plying between this city and Wilmington for more than 24 years, and which was recently leased by Mr. Kure to run from Wilmington to Carolina Beach, was burned to the water's edge last Sunday morning about three miles below Wilmington. The Murchison was one of the three boats belonging to the Express Steamboat Company which ply between this city and Wilmington. The other two are the Hurt and Cape Fear, both good boats, and still in active service. Mr. A. H. Slocomb is president, and Col. W. S. Cook is manager of the company.

The stockholders are Messrs. S. P. McNair, D. McEachern, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington; A. H. Slocomb, R. M. Nimocks, Mrs. J. A. Tomlinson, W. A. Robeson, J. H. Currie and W. S. Cook, of Fayetteville; Mrs. C. S. Love, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, and Mr. L. Shaw, of St. Pauls, Robeson county.

The steamer was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1869, and cost $24,000. The insurance on her is about $6,000 and is in the agencies of D. H. Ray and J. A. Pemberton, of this city.

The Murchison was the finest of the three boats and was recently thoroughly overhauled and repainted. She had a passenger capacity of 50.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

The Murchison was under command of Capt. J. S. Sellers, and Dave Jackson, colored, was pilot. The steamer left here Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock with quite a number of passengers for Carolina Beach. They were landed safely at the Beach pier and the steamer started back immediately for Wilmington, the only persons on board being Capt. Sellers, his wife and two little sons, Louis aged 7 years and Hood aged 4 years. Mr. Will Pinner, the mate, Dave Jackson, the pilot, and the engineer, the fireman, two deck hands and Mr. Nace Windsor, former engineer on the steamer Clarence, who was coming up as a passenger. At 11:45 a. m. Capt. Sellers was aft when his little son Louis came and told him a pile of wood was on fire. The pilot also blew the alarm from the wheel house. Capt. Sellers had been forward only five minutes before the fire broke out, and as soon as his little son told him about it he and Mr. Windsor hurried forward and when they got there the wood pile was in a pretty good blaze. He and Mr. Windsor went to throwing off the wood, and in a minute all hands were at work throwing water with the pumps and buckets. The wind was blowing from the east so the steamer's stern was put to the wind and the engine was stopped.

The fire gained rapidly, but Mr. Windsor and Capt. Sellers stood their ground until several holes were burned in the latter's clothes. Seeing that there was no chance to control the fire, the captain went up stairs for his wife and children. He met her on the stairway badly frightened and carried her and the children aft and launched the life-boat.

When the Murchison caught on fire she was a quarter of a mile from the west shore, but Capt. Sellers says if a large number of passengers had been aboard he would have saved them by running ashore. After the steamer had been abandoned, she drifted on the point at the south side of the mouth of Brunswick river. It was floodtide at the time, and the iron hull of the steamer can be seen from boats passing on the river. She will be a total loss.

Extraordinary Tomatoes.

As some of our readers know, Col. Green gave a home and employment at Tokay to a worthy French family from the wine districts of France, who last year drifted South from uncongenial surroundings in their first place of settlement in one of the Northern States. This Frenchman procured tomato seed from his native land, and the plants produced therefrom are now filled with ripe tomatoes of a size and flavor never before seen and tasted in these parts—or, for that matter, in any other parts, so far as we are aware. There are some seventy plants or stalks, and upon each stalk eight or ten tomatoes running from half a pound to two pounds in weight. They are of a deep rich red, entirely devoid of the objectionable woody fibre in the meat, which is of the finest flavor and may be cut in thick slices like a beefsteak. As the French name for these refined brobdignags is not familiar to Carolinian ears, the Colonel has patriotically called his treasures the "Jeff Davis" Tomato.

Mr. Jno. L. Kennedy, who always has fine vegetables, showed us yesterday some of the finest tomatoes of the Ponderossa variety we have ever seen, one of them weighing twenty ounces.

Delegates Elected to Congressional Convention.

The list of delegates to the Dunn Convention from Cross Creek, as finally elected by the County Convention, is given in the 1st column of this page. Following is the list as finally elected for the other townships:

Cedar Creek.—W. B. Draughon, David Sessoms.

Flea Hill.—W. G. Holmes, D. J. Breece. Alternates.—W. J. McPhail, G. A. McDonald.

Beaver Dam.—Chas. E. Bullard, J. H. Hall. Alternates—Sherman Rowland, Alex. Hales.

Black River.—J. H. Ballance, W. J. Smith, Wm. Culbreth. Alternates.—J. Stricklin, D. J. McPhail, W. B. Warren.

Quewhiffle—J. T. Sinclair, John A. Cameron, James A. McRae. Alternates—Daniel Blue, R. A. Gillis, D. J. Ray.

Seventy-First—A. D. McGill, N. D. M. Clark, J. A. McPherson, D. G. Blue. J. W. Seull. Alternates—D. Shaw, Jr., J. W. McLauchlin, J. A. McArthur, Jr., J. E. Elliott, Hugh McCall.

Rockfish—T. J. Gardner, Z. B. Newton, John Smith, Lauchlin McDonald, John A. McGuire, John S. Biggs. Alternates—J. T. Bynum, A. W. Emerson, J. C. Culbreth, J. A. McFadyen, W. Frank Blount, N. F. Holmes.

Carver's Creek—John B. McCormick, John C. Adams, A. McBuie, W. B. Ray, S. J. A. Darden, B. McBryde, Theo. Byrd, W. L. Williams, R. B. Parker, Jr.

Gray's Creek—W. H. Marsh. J. B. Thames. Alternates—Dr. John Thames, F. A. Marsh.

Little River—not represented.

The Great Chicago Strike and Blood Shed.

The Country in a fearful condition, hundred thousands of men becoming frantic over the labor situation in the West. Trains blocked by strikes and cannot be moved. Steam Boats sailing with half freight, people suffering in some parts of the country on account of uncomatable transportation. With such state of affairs the country is in a fearful condition, especially the Northern and Western States Wars, strikes, and bloodshed, are not the proper way to adjudicate matters, there must be some compromise between the manufacturers, the money kings and the laboring man. At the present prices the manufacturer North cannot increase wages and compete with the manufacturer in the South, hence the cut in wages. In the near future seven-eighths of the manufacturing in the United States will be done in the South. Legislation alone can settle this matter. Immigration must be prohibited for a few years, and prevent the scums from all parts of the earth from settling among us.

But why need the South be troubled? This is no fight of ours, it is a question that we are not interested in. There has been no day in the annals of history that the South has been more prosperous than the present day. While our smoke-houses and corn-cribs are amply filled, and the crops bid fair to be the best we have had for years, then why should we strike? The strike made by the great American bankrupt dealer is sufficient for the demands of the South. Then in the name of peace and common sense, why don't everybody strike for BIG IKE, who has bought the fifteen thousand dollar stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods of Frank W. Thornton, at such great sacrifice. Merchants and farmers of Fayetteville, Wilmington and surrounding country, why not strike while the iron is hot and lay in your supply for the coming year at Seventy-five cents on the Dollar of New York cost? The hard, solid cash accounts for the above strike, and the great bargains accounts for the great rush every day, and people are daily convinced that all our advertisements are true.

We respectfully call your attention to our immense stock of Young Mens' Youths' and Boys' Clothing. Please see us.

Excursion to Red Springs!
JULY 27th.

A Grand Time!

Annual Picnic!

And Reunion of Confederate Veterans!

Base Ball Game for Championship of North and South Carolina!

Everybody looks forward with pleasure to this occasion.

Fare from Fayetteville 70c.; Hope Mills 60c.; McNatt's 50c; Lumber Bridge and points between 40c; from Bennettsville 75c.; Tatum 65c; McColl's 60c.; Hasty 55c; John's 50c; Maxton and points between 40c.

July 12, 1894—3t

A. CARD.

Office of the Fayetteville Steam Laundry.

Citizens of Fayetteville and Neighboring Towns:

The application of scientific principles is an essential feature in the successful conduct of any work shop. This feature had been conspicuously absent in the conduct of this Laundry prior to my management.

The skill of four years' practical experience in one of the best equipped laundries in the State warrants me in the assertion, that all my work is thoroughly satisfactory and I affirm that you will economize in placing your work with me.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS 10c.
LAUNDERED CUFFS 4c.
LAUNDERED COLLARS 2c.

Underwear proportionately reasonable. All work done with dispatch. Soliciting your patronage, I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. L. ABBOTT.
Lessee and Manager.

THE
Southern Dental Assci'n
MEETS AT
Old Point Comfort
August 2, 1894.

Rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip have been authorized from all points.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

is the only line running through Pullman Vestibule Sleepers to Portsmouth, Va. where Palatial Steamers are taken for Old Point.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr. Foster, Secretary of the Southern Dental Association, requests all Delegates to take the Seaboard Air Line, as it is the short line and offers more inducements than any other route.

Solid Vestibule Trains from Atlanta, Ga.
No Extra Fare. Fast Schedule.

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OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
—OF—
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Raleigh, N. C.
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SEPTEMBER 20th, 1894.
ADDRESS THE RECTOR,
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.
7-12-94 3m

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Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

The C. F. & Y. V. Ry Co. will sell at public auction at its store room in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash, a lot of unclaimed freight now in its possession, for the charges of transportation and expenses

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Freight Agent.
7-12-94 4t

WANTED.

Position in Circular Saw Mill in healthy locality.

Good saw-filer and hammerer, 15 years' experience in building and operating saw-mills.

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You see them everywhere.

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Their sales attest their popularity.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

WORK CAREFULLY DONE and WARRANTED

COME AND GET YOURSELF A KEY-CHECK AND WATCH-OPENER COMBINED,

FREE OF CHARGE.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
—OF—
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

ENGINES,
SAW MILLS,
COTTON PRESSES,
PULLEYS, SHATING,
etc. etc.

Will furnish prices on machinery for large or small outfits. They have finely equipped shops and modern tools.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

--OLD DOMINION LINE--
For New York

Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7.00 P. M.

From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 00 P. M. (Via James River.)

The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.

All first-class tickets include meals and stateroom accommodation.

The two new fast and powerful steamships

Jamestown and Yorktown

Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.

For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1301 Main st., Richmond, Va., M. B. Crowell, Norfolk, Va., J. N. Smith, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

General offices of Company, Pier 26, N. R. (foot of Beach st.) New York.

June 14, 1894 10t

"Clyde Line,"
VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.

Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wilmington, N. C.	25	20	17	14	12	10
Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers,	25	20	20	20	18	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	63	53	42	35	32	25
Charlotte, N. C.,	68	59	50	41	37	30

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

H. H. H.

We will make some exceedingly low prices on

O. G. DOORS,

slightly soiled. We are clearing our warehouse for new car load

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

and will offer some bargains for a few days.

HOUSEKEEPERS

would do well to call and see one of our

Gurney's Refrigerators,

the best on the market.

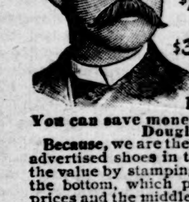
The Ætna Insurance Co.
—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W·L·DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

New Spring Clothing.

A HANDSOME STOCK JUST OPENED!

I HAVE SELECTED A STOCK OF

Gents' Clothing
—FOR THE—
Spring Season

that challenges the admiration of every one and I am selling them at prices

Unprecedentedly Low.

My motto for this year is,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

I appreciate the fact that money is exceedingly scarce, and that every man will want to buy his

Spring and Summer Wear

for as little money as possible, and I have determined that

No One Shall Undersell Me!

Those who have so generously patronized me in the past may have an opportunity of selecting a

Suit from this Season's Stock

guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to the quality and the price, if they will call at once. My stock has been ordered

From the Most Reliable Manufacturers,

and I will sell no article that I cannot recommend. I do not deal in Clothing exclusively but keep in stock

Every Article of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

usually found in a first-class, well-furnished

CLOTHING HOUSE:

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR,
SHOES, HATS,
NECK-TIES,

and every other article for use and ornamentation peculiar to the

CLOTHING TRADE.

Don't wait until the stock has been picked over, but come in right away and select your suit, and if you can't pay for it now, have it put aside for you.

Yours truly,
H. R. NOVITZKY.

The Craze.

Sterling Silver Link Sleeve Buttons

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE IN

Sterling Silver, GOLD
—AND—
ROLLED GOLD PLATE,
Ladies' Blouse Buttons,
Sterling Silver Belt Buckles.

Warren Prior & Son.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

Nine men in the Faculty,
Curriculum in Lower Classes,
Higher Classes Elective,
Three Degrees Conferred.

CLASSICAL,
MATHEMATICAL,
LITERARY,
SCIENTIFIC,
COMMERCIAL.

Terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER,
PRESIDENT.

FURNITURE!
FUNITURE!

BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT!

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,
Beds, Bureaus,
Washstands, Springs,
Mattresses, Tables,
Safes, Lounges,
Rockers and Strait Chairs
Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

D. R. HUFFINES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT AND BOTTLER OF THE

Robert Portner Brewery Company's

Celebrated Lager Beer

—IN—

KEGS, EXPORT

—OR—

PATENT BOTTLES,

AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SOFT DRINKS,

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rough Bicycle Test.

"Mr Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood, of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75. G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85

Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations..	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..........	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache......	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods........	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.......	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague......	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20	Whooping Cough..................	.25
27	Kidney Diseases....................	.25
28	Nervous Debility..................	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

Tea Planting in the South.

Norfolk Virginian, June 30.

A correspondent, writing from Fayetteville, N. C., to the Charleston News and Courier, says fine specimens of American tea have been sent from that place this season to Northern markets, and that the results of the sales seem to indicate that the culture of this crop in parts of the South may yet lead to large fortunes. It is not generally known, says the correspondent, that attempts were made to establish tea gardens here before the war, and that since the end of that outbreak systematic efforts have been made to revive the old gardens. Professor Massey, of the State Agricultural college, has been instrumental in trying to spread information among the farmers concerning the culture of tea, and a few have been induced to put out gardens. The tea sent from the old Smith farm, near Fayetteville, this season brought 80 cents a pound, and some from the Summerville gardens brought as high as $1 per pound.

Professor Massey says that the finest tea he ever tasted was grown in the South, and he has no doubt but it will be a future profitable crop in the Carolinas. In regard to the hardiness of the tea plant, all observers seem to agree that north of 35 degrees it is unwise to attempt to cultivate it. The writer says that around Old Point Comfort, where some plants have been growing more or less feebly for years, the winters cut the plants badly, and on the upper part of the Delaware peninsular they were entirely killed. But south of these points, in the piney woods country, extending from Raleigh to the Gulf, tea plants can be grown with success. Another authority reports that the plant is being grown in Florida. If this industry can be successfully pushed, as seems to be the case from what the correspondent of our Charleston contemporary asserts, then there is another source of revenue to the South from which it may be advantaged.

Americans Abroad.

Lippincott's.

The number of Americans landed at the ports of Great Britain and the continent during the year 1892 was, in round numbers, 95,000. This estimate includes first and second class passengers, but not those who came in the third cabin or steerage. The whole number of persons carried by the various steamship companies from the United States to Europe in that year was 134,000.

In 1892 the number of first and second cabin passengers carried to the United States from European and British ports was 120,991, the number of steerage passengers 388,485. There was a slight decrease in cabin passenger traffic and a larger one in the steerage business on account of the rigid quarantine regulations imposed by the United States government to prevent the importation of cholera.

Of the 134,000 persons who sailed in 1892 from ports in the United States to Europe 103,000 landed in Great Britain and the remainder at continental ports, Genoa receiving 2,756 first and second class passengers and Havre 8,087.

Taking the estimates of the various banking houses, based upon their letters of credit, the annual expenditure of Americans in Europe amounts in round numbers to $104,000,000, or about $1,110 for each person. This will be conceded to be a sufficiently low average. A journey of 100 days' duration seldom costs less than $1,000 for ordinary living and traveling expenses.

There are a great many people who spend less on a trip to Europe; but, on the other hand, there are quite as many who, in addition to the necessary expenditure, make large purchases of clothing, jewelry, pictures, objects of art, furniture and curios, and there are several thousands who leave considerable sums of money on the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. In the month of February, 1893, there were 80,558 visitors at Monte Carlo, and the prefect of police thinks that about 16,111 of them, or 20 per cent. were Americans.

Fortunes of the Romans.

New York Advertiser.

When L. Calpurnius Piso was appointed governor of Macedonia for one year, he drew for his outfit from the public treasury 18,000,000 sesterces or £150.000. He did not want the money for that purpose; everything required by a proconsul was supplied to him by the province. Piso simply took the money for himself and loaned it out in Rome at high interest. C. Verres was charged by Cicero with having robbed Sicily of £350,000 in three years, besides many valuable works of art. He practically admitted his guilt by retiring from Rome without attempting any defense. Cicero, when governor of the poor province of Cilicia, found himself the richer in one year by £20,000, and he was perhaps the only proconsul who ever handed over his surplus to the State.

There can be no doubt that Cicero and the younger Pliny received large sums from their clients while those clients were still living. Balbus is not likely to have secured the argument "Pro Balbo" for a mere trifle And the gratitude of Sicily for the prosecution of Verres undoubtedly took a very substantial form. Apart from all such honoraria, it is recorded that Cicero and the younger Pliny received legacies from clients to the amount of £170,000. Gibbon tells us, on the authority of Olympiodorus, that several of the richest senators had an income of £160,000 a year, without computing the stated provision of corn and wine.

The Voice in Men of Different Races.

The Tartars are supposed to have, as a nation, the most powerful voices in the world. The Germans according to the London Lancet, possess the lowest voices of any civilized people. The voices of both Japanese and Chinese are of very low order and feeble compass, and are probably weaker than any other nation Taken as a whole Europeans have stronger, clearer and better voices than the inhabitants of the other continents.

Edison's Ingenuity.

Thomas A. Edison on one occasion had on a table in his home an equarium in which were a number of gold fish. Each fish had in some way been made to swallow a small lamp connected with a dynamo by a hair like wire passing out of its mouth. When the current was turned on the fish presented a strange appearance. The light made their bodies transparent and showed all the minute details of their anatomy.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, bloodtaints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits) and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

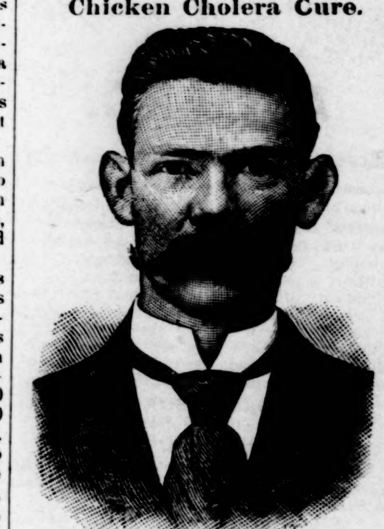
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and RICHARDSON & FARISS, Greensboro, N. C.

Save your Hogs and Chickens.

NO HUMBUG!

We offer you a sure Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure.



[Trade Mark.]

MANUFACTURED BY NEWBERRY & CO.

This is no patent medicine, but one that has never been known to fail when given in time and by the directions.

We offer to return the money if it proves to be misrepresented.

Try one bottle and convince yourself that you have at last found the very medicine you have been wanting for many years. Sold by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

$1000 IN MONEY: also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASE BALL ENTHUSIASTS, this is your opportunity. See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 East 10th Street, New York.

VIRGINIA COLLGE
FOR YOUNG LADIES, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

Opens Sept. 12, 1894. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. In Art and Music unexcelled. Pupils from seventeen States. For catalogues address the President,

W. A. HARRIS, D. D., Roanoke, Va.

"FLY-FIEND."

Will positively protect Horses and Cattle from any annoyance from Flies, Gnats and Insects of every kind, improves appearance of the coat, dispensing with fly nets. *Recommended by thousands.* Try it and be convinced. Price of "Fly-fiend," including brush, quart cans, $1.00; half-gallon, $1.75; one gallon, $2.50. One gallon will last 3 head of horses or cattle an etire season. Beware of imitations. Address

Crescent Mfg. Co, 2109 Indiana Ave., Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

7-12-94 4t

The Fundamental Principle of Life Assurance

is protection for the family, Unfortunately, however, the beneficiaries of life assurance are often deprived of the provision made for them, through the loss of the principal, by following bad advice regarding its investment.

Under the Tontine Installment Policy of

The Equitable Life

you are provided with an absolute safeguard against such misfortune, besides securing a much larger amount of insurance for the same amount of premiums paid in,

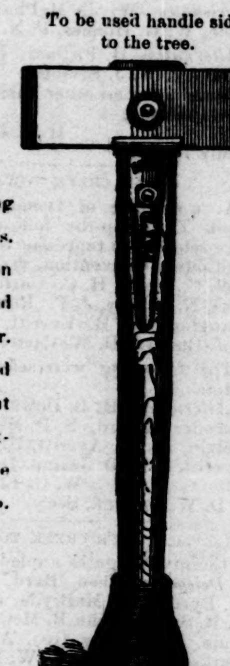
For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas, Rock Hill, S. C.

Watson's Patent Puller.
To be used handle side to the tree.

These Tools Last for Years. Try one and you will never use any other.

To be used handle side to the tree.



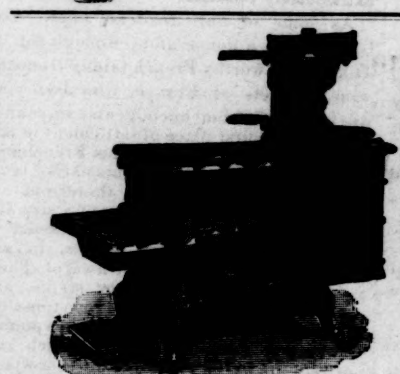
Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools.

This new style of tools have been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handled ready for use.

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of TURPENTINE TOOLS.

Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00

☞No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

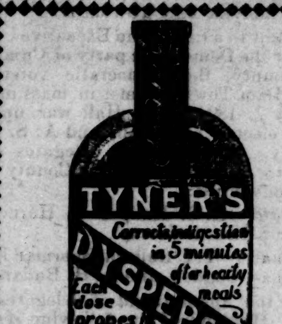
NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY } Superior Court, Clerk's Office.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the 'Leavitt Land and Lumber Company; that the names of the incorporators are: John H. Leavitt, Eugene Leavitt and Chas. M. Whittlock, and such others as they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Leavitt, N. C., and its general purpose and business to be the manufacturing, buying and selling of lumber; buying and selling general supplies; buying and selling land; and the cultivation, buying and selling of fruit, vines and fruit trees; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is $20,000, and shall be divided in Four hundred shares of the par value of Fifty dollars.

This June 11th, 1894.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.



PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed

NOTICE.

Ladies' and Children's DRESSES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., dyed any color desired at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Will call on all ladies wishing work done upon notice.

MRS. M. JUDGE, Gillespie St.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS

Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

☞WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

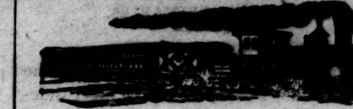
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks Bonds and other Securities.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4 4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:46 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:16 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:02 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:50 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:42 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:53 "
Leave Maxton,	6:27 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:53 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 13, 1894	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40		
Leave Tarboro..	12 25		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 08	11 01	
Leave Selma....	2 58		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 05	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 16	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 13, 1894.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence.	7 30	7 25	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	
Leave Selma....	12 08		
Arrive Wilson..	1 0	11 27	

	No. 48 Daily.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40	8 33
Leave Goldsboro	11 55	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	12 40	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 27	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40		
Leave Tarboro.	12 25		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	
Arrive Weldon..	3 19	12 5?	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 1:00 P M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,707
1881,	6 589,329	1889,	6,935'082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,700,365

In addition to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter our combination

Missing Word Contest.

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He crept to this place and waited a favorable opportunity. It came at once, for the keen ears of the guard heard some unusual sound as Thurabi crouched behind the......................

ONE-FOURTH of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200 If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 1 0, each $12.50, &c.

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